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U. S. Department of Agriculture

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Gardening, Par

Book of Plants.

BOWDITCH.

To Our Customers.

In presenting to you our Annual Catalogue, we feel assured that the result will be satisfactory to all. The variety of information we endeavor to impart is the result of much experience and invariable success in the management of the various plants, and we believe this work equal to any other of similar description. We have spared neither time nor expense in its arrangement, *our aim being* to secure not only interest to ourselves, but the increased satisfaction of our numerous patrons.

Our stock of the present season is well selected and unusually fine. If the selection should be left to ourselves, purchasers may depend upon receiving the *best sorts* and the *best plants*.

ORDERS

Should be written plainly, and from all unknown correspondents' (unless accompanied by reference), for all sums less than ten dollars, the money must be enclosed in the letter, either in P. O. Order or Bank Bills, and care should be taken to send the address in full, giving Town, County, and State.

PACKING, &c.

All orders received are filled within 24 hours. No charge is made for packing. Small Plants and Seeds sent by mail are prepaid.

EXPRESSAGE

Is paid by the receiver. Goods are forwarded by *mail* or *express* at *our option*, unless otherwise stated.

AN ERROR

Causes us more annoyance, if possible, than the customer, and we carefully guard against them; but if one should occur, we are willing to correct it at any time, and make the mistake, whatever it may be, more than good.

Twenty-five per cent discount on all orders of \$15 and over.

Special arrangements made with dealers.

Yours truly,

AZELL BOWDITCH, Florist,

645 Warren Street, Boston Highlands, Mass

ESTABLISHED 1837.

MANAGEMENT OF PLANTS,

PAGE 3.

CATALOGUE OF PLANTS,

PAGE 12.

CATALOGUE OF SEEDS,

PAGE 21.

\$1.00 FLOWER GARDEN,

COVER.

PLANTS.

Having erected, during the past season, one of the largest greenhouses in the New England States, covering 6,000 feet of land, and in connection with our other houses greatly increased our facilities for growing plants, we offer a fine assortment, and guarantee them of the first quality and true to name.

SEEDS.

(FLOWER SEEDS ONLY.)

Being commercial florists as well as seedsmen, buyers may depend upon good seed. None are sent out without having been fully tested in our houses, and with the long experience and advantages we command, we hope to give entire satisfaction to our customers.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

1837 to 1843, EUSTIS STREET, ROXBURY,

PLANTS.

1843 to 1859, SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON,

PLANTS AND SEEDS.

1859 to 1871, 645 WARREN STREET, BOSTON HIGHLANDS, PLANTS

1872, " " " " " PLANTS AND SEEDS.

PLANTS,

AND THE MANNER OF TREATMENT FOR GROWING AND PROPAGATING THEM, ADAPTED FOR THE AMATEUR FLORIST.

A few introductory remarks on a subject are always in place, and in calling your attention to this treatise, we hope the ideas brought forward may be so plainly expressed that the least skilled may understand the care of our common flowering plants. The pleasures and profits of gardening are themes that have attracted the attention of some of the greatest minds in all civilized countries. So much has been said and written upon these subjects in the past few years, that we are inclined to think many people have been led to believe that the whole of horticulture is strewn with prizes, and the chief occupation of those who walk in these pleasant places, is gathering roses from bushes that bear no thorns; and it is therefore but just, in placing our Catalogue before the public, that we should add a few common rules for the proper home management of our plants. It is an old adage that there is nothing new under the sun ; these are the same old truths that have been stated before, and our only endeavor is to arrange them in such order that they may be easily referred to. We take the plants commonly grown, giving you our own mode of treatment when we raise them by the thousand for profit, and adapt the principle to the cultivator who endeavors to grow a dozen or two for his own advantage.

The Soil

Is of course the first consideration. That it should be good is a matter of necessity; good loam, containing a little sand, which gives it the proper drainage, is about the best. Use plenty of well-rotted stable manure to add richness, and spade your garden both in the spring and fall. The situation of the garden should be, if possible, sheltered to the northwest and open to the southeast ; by that means you escape the cold northern winds, and have the benefit of the sun from the early morning.

Planting.

As far as the manual part is concerned, it is simply taking the plant from the pot or bed and setting it in the ground, but artistically it means more. The mode of planting that is much in vogue at the present time is called Ribboning; that is, arranging plants in rows according to their height and color, and has brought forward within a few years a vast number of plants distinguished for their foliage, the various Achyranthes, Coleus, and the Golden Leaved Geranium. There is hardly a limit to the taste that may be displayed in the arrangement of these plants; but they require as a background a closely-shaven lawn, on which the flower-beds must be cut with

geometric precision. There may be variously formed beds : the most common are circular or crescent shape, and in planting, place the tallest growing in the centre and decrease in size ; one of the prettiest and least expensive may be formed with Canna, or Salvia, for the centre, making a growth from four to six feet, surrounded with a circle of Coleus or Achyranthes of two feet in height, and decrease according to the size of the bed with Gnapholium, Silver or Golden Geranium, Alternanthera, etc. Full justice has hardly been done to ribbon gardening by the generality of people. They think it a matter of necessity that every plant should bear a flower, but if they once see the gorgeous display that can be made by a bed of foliage plants, the future success would be guaranteed; it is a garden without a flower, and yet a continuous exhibition of the most showy colors imaginable.

The Success.

It would be very gratifying to know that our customers would make as good a success as ourselves, but we do not consider that in every case a possibility. Our great endeavor will be to give such information that all may have a fair success, or at least have no excuse for a total failure. To those of our customers buying plants, our reputation will always hold good; but with seeds that are planted too deep they either rot in the damp cold earth for want of warmth, or in germinating perish before the tender shoots can reach the sun and air, whereas if the same seed were given opportunity it would fully testify to the dealer's honesty.

Green-Houses.

THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT.

The houses now used by commercial florists are nearly all constructed on one plan. Plant houses are built three together, each eleven feet in width by one hundred feet in length, giving a surface of over three thousand square feet, and costing about one thousand dollars each. The houses for winter flowering plants are from two to three hundred feet long by eighteen to twenty feet wide, and cost five thousand dollars. Our mode of heating is by hot water pipes, costing for apparatus fifty cents for each square foot of glass; but there are various other methods for construction which may be of more use to the amateur, and the most important item as regards green-house structure, is having them face the sun properly. We find, after numerous experiments, that they should face a little to the east of south, as by that means we get all the sun and light possible.

For a beginner and as a first attempt, a very economical house may be erected for four hundred dollars. For one of forty feet in length by sixteen in width, the mode of erection which we think will be found quite simple, is the one employed by us. First place eighteen cedar posts in two rows at a distance of sixteen feet, and five feet apart in the row, and three feet in the ground, for the foundation of your greenhouse. The posts on the front or south side should be four feet above the level of your floor, and on the back five feet; when you have cut the tops of your posts to a level, spike to the outside, and level with the top, a two inch plank the entire forty feet. The edge of the plank should be bevelled to admit of the sash fitting properly; now, on the

south roof we have two sashes, each six feet by three, overlapping each other, making the face twelve by thirty-nine feet, and on the back, a sheet roof seven feet by forty. The ridge-pole is a piece of timber cut at an angle on each side and thus holding both sashes, and is supported by an upright at every ten feet. Half-way from the centre to the front, four more uprights support the horizontal piece that holds the first row of sashes. For ventilation, every second upper sash on the front, is hinged at the top and a light bar of iron attached to the bottom, by which air may be admitted. Each end of the house and the north and south sides below the plank is double boarded. Heat is obtained by a flue, running it on the south side, then across the back, and returning on the north. The grate should be one foot lower than the commencement of the flue and made of fire brick. The flue is formed by first laying three bricks flat, then three on edge each side, and covering the top with tile. It should be throughout the house the width of a brick edgewise from the ground, and gradually rise two or three feet in length. The furnace hole and coal bin should be in a shed outside. For furnishing the house your own judgment can be used. The benches on each side should never be less than one and one-half feet from the glass, or more than three and one-half feet in width; the walks from two to two and one-half feet wide. It may not be inappropriate to remark that the staging, or old-fashioned shelving, is now in disuse; it requires more care, and the plants do not do so well. Pot plants on benches, or growing in the ground, is the only method now in use.

The cost of a house as described would be :—

Lumber,	• • • • •	\$100 00
Bricks, Mason, &c.,	• • • • •	100 00
Sash and Glass,	• • • • •	125 00
Labor,	• • • • •	50 00

The care of a green-house is almost constant. The fires should be looked at in the morning, and the plants that are dry, watered and air given as needed; then the general work of weeding, trimming, and propagating; at night the fires have to be again replenished, and at 10 o'clock a look at the weather, the thermometer, and the fire, preparatory to leaving for the night. The temperature of the house is the most difficult to describe; but when you have one house, and wish to grow a variety, it may be safe to say it should be kept from 45° to 50° at night, and from 60° to 65° in the day, and great care should be used in watering.

Of house plants we believe more are killed by excessive kindness in this particular, than by any other means. During the winter months the plants require very little water; we never give it them more than twice a week, and oftener only once. If too much is used it is apt to generate a mildew, and this will often happen to the most careful. As a cure, we use sulphur sprinkled on the plants, or as a wash, with lime applied to the flue.

Propagation.

In propagation, the first requisite is care when the cuttings are in the bed, to see that they have enough water to keep them damp and not enough to cause rot; and also, in their first stages, to protect them from the direct rays of the sun; but after they have begun to root the sun may be freely admitted. The main secret, if secret it can be called,

is in choosing your cuttings. The wood should be ripe, that is just when it has stopped its first vigorous growth, and while yet soft. The cutting should be the top shoot, about one inch in length. For Geraniums, Fuchsia, and all the common bedding plants, we govern ourselves by the following rules : We take cuttings in September or October, place the old plants in a good position to grow, and in January we can take from them a second crop, which we consider superior to the first. The cutting bed is simply a layer of sand, three or four inches in depth on the bench, in a warm part of the house, so that the sand may be about 5° warmer than the atmosphere; place your cuttings in rows as thick as they will allow, and if you expect to take a good percentage of plants you must watch their progress three or four times a day. There is no definite time to allow for rooting ; it will vary from four to six weeks, according to the weather or heat applied. As soon as they have the appearance of growing, they should be brought to the next stage of cultivation, that of

Potting.

The main cause of failure in this part of the business, with the uninitiated, is in using too large pots ; a plant from the cutting bench needs, for almost every variety, only a 2 or 3-inch pot, and then after potting they should not be again disturbed until the edge of the ball of earth is well matted with roots. As soon as they are in that condition they can be placed in pots from one to two inches in size larger. In taking the plants from the ground in the fall, put them in pots of five or six inches diameter, pot pretty firm and place in the shade until they have adapted themselves to the change ; but to obviate this difficulty you can, when planting them in the spring, plunge them in a pot, that is, put your little plant in a six-inch pot and plant pot and all in the garden, taking care to cover the hole at the bottom of the pot so that no roots can push through. By that means when fall comes you have your plant already potted and growing. The soil that we use for our plants is not the elaborate affair that horticultural works prescribe and the generality of people suppose. Good new loam from the field, mixed with one-third well rotted manure, is all that it is composed of, and in that we pot all our plants of every kind, using in the course of the season a miniature mountain.

Cold Frames, Hot Beds, etc.

For a person having no green-house, this is a very important adjunct. The mode of construction is, making a frame three feet high, the size of your sash, sinking it one and a half feet in the ground ; place in as sheltered a position as possible, and be sure it has drainage ; if water stagnates in or around it during the winter months, your plants are assuredly killed. Many, in preference to this arrangement, use their house cellar ; if it be cold without freezing, it will answer about as well. Geraniums, Lemon Verbenas, and Dahlia Roots have been known to keep well by being hung up in the cellar entirely free from earth ; in the cold frame may be kept Roses, Fuchsias, Carnations, etc., with perfect safety. A hot bed is formed in the same manner, except placing in it about two feet of stable manure ; turn it over twice, and when the rank heat has been expelled, pack it firm, and you are ready to commence operations. The first of March is full

early; generally a little later. Every fair day they should be aired, that is, tilt the sash at the back from three to six inches, which will admit the air and carry off the moisture. If seeds are to be planted, a thin layer of earth should be spread, and it may save many a failure to say that seed should be covered with only about its own depth of loam, and let the covering be of the lightest material. Part leaf mould and loam is generally the best. If in the spring you find you have not room in the house for all the plants, they may be safely placed in the hot bed during the month of March. We, ourselves, always take advantage of this means of growing our small plants, using for cold frames alone about four thousand feet of glass.

Our limited space allows only a short paragraph to each of the different plants, giving the florists, green-house, and out-door culture, and making it applicable to the house and garden. The plant of which we grow the largest quantity is the —

Verbena.

In the Spring we select our different varieties, and plant them three feet apart each way, allowing them to grow until August 15th ; we then cut them well in, remove all decayed leaves and enrich the soil; about the last of September we find them beginning to be covered with vigorous green shoots; these we take for cuttings, the top shoot as short as possible, and place them in the sand bed, always giving especial care, as we do with every cutting, that if they show the least sign of wilting we consider it a waste of time to use them; these will be in a fit condition to pot in from three to six weeks, and we continue to take such cuttings as we want, until the frost has made the plants unfit for use. When potted we place on benches in the house, and keep as cool as possible, at about 45°. January 15th, they will be found to have made a good growth, and we again take cuttings from the plants and manage as before, and by the 15th of March both the old and new plants have again made proper growth. Cuttings are then taken for the last time. We use for this lot about five hundred square feet of bench, holding nearly one hundred thousand slips; the most important item, next to keeping the house cool, is fumigation with tobacco, at least twice a week. We have greater doubts about this plant being successfully raised by amateurs, than of any other. If you have a green-house, our directions can be followed; but if not, there are only two methods that can succeed,—by taking the layers or rooted off-shoots, potting them the 1st of September, and plunging them in tan bark or coarse ashes in the cold frame, or taking the old plant, and placing it in the cellar.

The Rose

Is grown universally, and no word need be spoken in praise of this queen of flowers. Its varieties are innumerable, but comparatively few are adapted to our northern climate. The Hybrid China and the Prairies are perfectly hardy, and the only objection is their blooming but once in the season. Those grown by the florists are the Tea Rose, principally Bon Silene and Safrano, semi-double, and within a few years Boston Rose Buds have obtained a wide reputation for winter decoration. The Bourbon is probably the best, but it lacks that deli-

cacy which would make it available for winter flowers. Several varieties can be grown in the garden, with a little protection of leaves or earth thrown over it during the cold season.

To increase your stock of plants there are two or three methods : by growing from cuttings of the plants in the green-house, in March or April, or layering in the open ground during the months of July or August. Choose a shoot a foot long, and with a knife make an incision an inch in length, bend it to the ground and cover with an inch or two of soil to keep it in place, and by the time the frost comes you can detach it from the old plant and set it out by itself, making a handsome plant the next season.

To change from one variety to another is accomplished by Budding. The time for performing this work should be a little earlier than that of layering. A strip of bark less than one inch, having an eye, is inserted into the stem of the bush and bound around with some soft substance, so as not to check the growth. As for potting roses and growing them in pots, something need be written. You cannot grow a rose of any kind in the ground and pot it in the fall, expecting it to bloom in the winter ; it will either die or linger consumptively until spring. To have a plant bloom in the house it must be grown in the pot during the summer; those that are lifted and potted in the fall should be kept in the cold frame until February or March. The rose may be planted either in the spring or fall, as early as possible, and all young wood cut back one-third. Pruning should be attended to every year, if you wish a healthy plant and a profusion of bloom. The Prairie and Climbing Roses do not need it as much as other varieties; but a good application of manure and a frequent digging about the roots will always help to give size and color to the flowers.

Geranium.

One of the handsomest and the easiest cultivated plants in existence in almost constant bloom in the garden and in the house, varying in the different shades of color from white to scarlet. Of sorts there are Zonale or Horseshoe, about fifty varieties; of the Golden and Silver fifty, their distinction being in the marking of the leaf. Of this variety the well-known Mrs. Pollock is the most important, making a gorgeous display in the summer flower beds. Of the double-flowering there are a dozen, all of which are a slight variation of scarlet ; then the Pelargonium proper, with its almost innumerable diversity of color, and the Ivy leaf of many new sorts, beautiful, not only for their marked leaf, but the profusion of flower in the spring and summer months. These are very easily propagated from cuttings at any time, and require only a moderate share of care and attention.

Heliotrope.

Of four or five different sorts, varying in color from lilac to blue, almost universally grown for its delightful fragrance. Planted in the garden it makes a vigorous growth, and gives an abundance of bloom. When taken up in the fall it should be cut back well, and to grow during the winter should be in a temparature of 60°. It is multiplied by cuttings rooted in sand. Great care must be taken the first week to protect them from the direct rays of the sun.

Fuchsia, or Ladies' Ear Drop.

Of many varieties both single and double. It is difficult to say which surpasses the other in beauty. For grace and symmetry it can hardly be excelled. The darker flowering are the most suitable for garden culture, and a partial shade will be of much advantage. The plants may be very easily wintered in the cellar or frame, and those that are pot grown during the summer will produce cuttings in January that may be grown four feet in height by June.

Tuberose.

Flowers waxlike and fragrance unsurpassed; for growing in the garden they should be started in pots in May, and planted in the open ground in June; produces tall spikes of flowers, from ten to twenty flowerets to a stem. After once blooming the bulb is of no more use, except for the off-sets (the small bulbs surrounding it), which take three years to reach maturity. Care should be given the bulbs when out of the ground, keeping them dry. They are in constant demand for winter flowers, and florists obtain them in perfection by planting in dry earth in August, and giving sparingly of water until growth has commenced; by that means abundance of flowers are procured from November to February; the temperature of the house must never be less than 60°.

Dahlia.

Some years ago the Dahlia was the leading sale plant, but being so easy of cultivation it has passed altogether from some florists' hands. There are from three to four kinds, each of which is divided by their colors into numerous sorts; for growing and increasing the manner is simply to dig the root in the fall, place in a dry cellar, and separate in the spring the same as you would any tuber.

Carnations.

Monthly Carnations are easy of cultivation, and being one of the few plants that are in constant bloom, are quite an acquisition to the garden and parlor, and indispensable to the florist; we grow during the season from ten to twelve thousand plants, picking in mid-winter some thousand flowers each day. There are several varieties, but only four or five come in general use, grown from cuttings rooted in February and March, planted in the open ground during the summer, and potted or planted on the benches for the winter. Where one has not the facilities for growing from cuttings, they may be increased by layering in the same manner as the rose; the plant is half hardy, and will bear a slight frost without injury.

Lilies.

The varieties of the Japan Lily are without doubt the finest of all hardy lilies. They are brilliant, delicate, and vary in color from plain to gorgeous; nothing can excel in beauty the L. *Auratum*, or the gold-banded lily of Japan. The size of the flower is large, at least ten inches in diameter, composed of six parts, rolled back at their points, and their pure white skin thickly studded with spots of purple, banded

together with a ribbon of gold; the perfume is exquisite, and it fully deserves a place in all gardens; their period of blooming extends through the months of July and August, and being perfectly hardy require no attention after being planted. They grow well in any garden soil, but to produce them in perfection, the better it is prepared the more favorable will be the result. Propagation may be made by separating the scales of the old bulb and planting in two inches depth of sandy loam, or by taking the natural formed bulblets which grow every season. Abundance of flowers of good size are obtained by not disturbing them too often.

Gladiolus.

A beautiful summer flowering bulb, with tall spikes of flowers, some two feet or more in height and of almost every desirable color,—brilliant carmine, dazzling scarlet, crimson, creamy white, and blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. Their cultivation being so simple they are becoming every year more popular; great care should be taken not to have them injured by frost, and in keeping them in the winter they should be dry without being allowed to shrivel. In planting set from six to eight inches apart, commencing in May and continue till June, in order that you may have a succession of bloom. They increase year by year by the formation of bulblets.

Canna.

Quite an ornamental bulbous plant of several varieties, propagated by the separation of the roots.

Coleus, Achyranthes, Alternanthera,

Are tropical plants of late introduction, and never thrive at a temperature of less than 60°. Propagated by cutting, from May to July.

Lemon Verbena,

Well known by the delightful fragrance of its leaves, may be easily trained as a specimen plant, safely wintered in the cold frame. Propagated from cuttings in April or May.

Ferns

Are highly valued for parlor decoration for baskets, rock work, or specimen plants; should be grown in a soil composed of part leaf mould and sand, well drained; and to show the grace and symmetry of their foliage, should be in a moist, warm atmosphere. A few plants in a bed will seed themselves, producing quantities of little plants.

Smylax.

A winter climber, grown from seed. The peculiar waxy formation of its foliage causes it to be used in large quantities by florists as a decorative green; its roots are of a bulbous formation, and like all of its class lies dormant at certain seasons of the year.

Centaurea, Cineraria, Maritima, and Gnaphalium.

Commonly called Dusty Miller. Foliage, downy white. Propagated from cuttings in May.

Ivy.

English Ivy will live in the garden throughout the winter with slight protection. German Ivy will be injured by the slightest frost. Both are propagated from cuttings.

Lantana and Salvia

Are semi-tropical, and to be grown in winter need a heat of 55°. *Salvia Splendens*, though quite common, makes a showy addition to the garden, being covered in the fall with a profusion of scarlet flowers; propagate from cuttings in May or June. These plants will attain a height of three or four feet during the summer.

Petunia.

Very showy, being continually in bloom during the summer; plants of the double are obtained from slips. And from good seed single ones may be raised that will rival the double in beauty of flower.

Insects.

There are various insects injurious to plants: one of the most important, the Rose Slug, attacks the rose in the garden, giving the leaves an appearance of being burned. Its ravages are not perceptible generally until their destruction is of little use. They commence with the growth of the plant in the Spring, and the only remedy is a frequent application of Whale Oil Soap, one pound to six gallons of water; apply for a week or two in the first of the season, by syringing at night. Cleanliness and frequent weeding act greatly as preventives to the ravages of the larger insects that appear during the summer.

Green Fly is the great pest of the green-house, and in houses neglected they are very often perceptible to the naked eye. We use tobacco stems slightly damp, and in burning them give a thick smoke throughout the house, fumigating it at least once a week, and some of the houses three times; for a substitute with house plants the stem and leaves of the plant may be plunged in tobacco water.

One other whose ravages may be seen on house plants in the winter is the Red Spider, of itself imperceptible, but its work may be seen on the back of the leaves, so eat away that nothing remains but the rib of the leaf; the climate in which this insect luxuriates is a hot, dry atmosphere; some kinds of furnace heat that is alike injurious to animal and vegetable life. The remedy is *cold* water, either syringe or sponge the leaves. Insects are injurious to plants, but that the plants themselves are injurious to humanity is a popular fallacy that ought to have long since been exploded. On the contrary, a plant in the house acts as a very good barometer of the healthy condition of the room. If a plant, properly watered, continues in good condition, you may rest assured that the room is in that state of moisture and heat conducive to the good health of a human being.

CATALOGUE OF PLANTS.

Verbenas.

THE following have been selected from the large number of varieties in cultivation, to combine the best bedding qualities with the greatest variety and distinctiveness of color. Plants strong and healthy grown in small pots for convenience of transportation.

We would mention to *the trade*, that the Verbenas we send out during the winter and the early spring months, are always large healthy plants, from each of which from 15 to 30 plants can be propagated before next May. This enables parties with limited accommodation to provide a good stock before spring sales open.

ALEXIS, light lilac, fragrant.
ANNIE, white, crimson striped.
AMARETTA.
BALL OF FIRE, dazzling scarlet.
BANDERO, violet, maroon and white.
BIJOU, deep indigo blue, fragrant.
BIRD OF PARADISE, scarlet, white centre.
BLACK HAWK, very dark maroon.
BLACKAMOOR, crimson maroon.
BLUE BIRD, large, deep blue.
BOULE DE NEIGE, pure white.
BEACON, fine dark scarlet.
BLACK BEDDER, very dark maroon.
BISMARCK, blood red, white eye.
BLACK BALL.
BLACK CROOK.
BOUQUET.
CRAIGMILLER, purplish crimson, yellow eye.
CONSPICUA, ruby scarlet, white eye.
CUPID, large white, tinted pink.
COLOSSIS.
CONTRABAND.
GERULIA.
DARKNESS, deep maroon.
DIOMEDE, crimson, square white eye.
DISTINCTION, solferino, dark eye.
ECHOLINE, light vermillion, yellow eye.
EDITH, scarlet, white eye.
EMMA, pink, white eye.
ERA, large vermillion, white eye.
EXCELSIOR, pure white, tinted rose.
ELLA.
EYEBRIGHT.
FANCY QUEEN, white, spotted purple.
FLIRT, white, blotched and speckled crimson.
EXCELLENT, indigo blue, fragrant.

FIRE CLOUD, fiery scarlet, yellow eye.
GAZELLE, deep blue, clear white eye.
GARNET, ruby, white eye.
GIGANTIC, crimson, floret one inch in diameter.
GLEAM, rich deep scarlet, white eye.
GLOW-WORM, dark pink, yellow eye.
HARKAWAY, large magenta, white eye.
IVANHOE, rich blue white eye.
IOAN, large, scarlet, yellow eye.
IVANHOE, of 1871.
JEFFIE, blush, pink edge.
JOHN EGO.
Leopard.
LAVENDER.
MINIOLA, rich crimson, yellow spot.
MONSTROSA SUPERBA, see special description.
MRS. BLISS, rich cherry, yellow spot.
MATTIE, pure white, rose margin.
MARY, large crimson, white eye.
MONARCH, large bright scarlet.
MURIEL, ruby pink, white eye.
MRS. WILSON.
M. McMahon.
PLATO, maroon, scarlet and white.
PURPLE SUPERBA.
PRETENDER, purplish carmine, white eye.
PUNCTATA, spotted and striped carmine.
RISING SUN, crimson, white eye.
RUTH, lilac blue.
ROVER, blood red, white eye.
SAPPHO, lavender blue.
SENSATION, waxy white, carmine eye.
SNOW STORM, pure white, large and fine.
SPOT, carmine, white eye.

SADOWA, deep crimson, yellow eye.
 SCARLET CIRCLE, dazzling scarlet, fine form.
 SNOWDRIFT, pure white.
 SPARKLER, light scarlet, yellow eye.
 SPLENDOUR, vermillion, crimson and white.
 SYLPH, pure white.
 SENATOR.
 TRICOLOR, carmine, crimson and orange.
 TYRONE, blue magenta, clear white eye.
 UNIQUE, white, carmine spot,

Price, 18 cents each; \$2 per dozen; full set of 92 sorts, \$12. The same unnamed, \$1 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.
 SCARLET, WHITE AND BLUE, in separate colors, \$2 per dozen; \$10 per 100.
 To the trade, per 100 (unnamed), \$4.50; per 1,000, \$40.

Double Petunias.

The double Petunia is one of the finest of bedding plants, either for massing, for mixed borders, or for vases. The brilliancy and variety of its colors, combined with the duration of its blooming period (from June until frost), render it invaluable for garden decorations.

Brilliantasina,
 Gen. Sherman,

Magnet,
 Queen of Whites.

Price, 60 cents each; \$2 per set of 4 varieties.

Single Petunias.

The single Petunias cannot be surpassed for vases and rock work, where a continuity of bloom is desired. They represent a great variety of blotchings and markings, and for solidity of flower almost equal the double varieties. For the past three years we have made the Petunia a specialty and have succeeded in perfecting a strain which for beautiful markings and solidity of flowers can scarcely be equalled. Price from \$1.50 to \$3 per dozen.

Cineraria Maritima.

A thrifty growing plant of good habit, with downy white leaves which are deeply cut. Good for contrast with dark foliage plants. Price, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Lobelia.

Plants of easy growth, delight in moist, half-shaded ground or cool latitudes. The dwarf sorts make beautiful edgings, and are much used in hanging vases. Price, \$2.50 per dozen; 25 cents each.

Ferns (*in variety*).

These beautiful foliated plants are now getting into general cultivation. Although destitute of the gaudy colors of other flowers, their great diversity and gracefulness of foliage make them much valued as plants for baskets, vases or rock-work, or as specimen plants for the parlor or conservatory. Price, \$3 per dozen; 30 cents each.

Double Violets.

Of this favorite and well known flower, we have a good stock of the blue and purple varieties. Price, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Coleus.

The Coleus are too well-known to require any description, their reputation as a plant for bedding or massing being world-wide. Concerning the "New Golden Coleus," we take the following descriptive remarks from the London "Gardeners' Chronicle":—

"The new varieties differ from the others chiefly in their colors, which are of indescribably rich tints of bronzy crimson, varying in shade and intensity, and having a peculiarly lustrous glow, which gives the effect of shot silk, the shot color being in some cases of a brighter crimson, in others a rich magenta purple, while the margin, sometimes broader, sometimes reduced to the tips of the crenatures, is of a yellow-green, and forms, as it were, a golden brace-like edging."

ALBERT VICTOR, bronzy, red gold margin.

PRINCESS ROYAL, crimson, margined yellow.

QUEEN VICTORIA, crimson, yellow edge, veined.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

PRINCESS LOUISE, crimson centre.

VERSCHAFFELLII, velvet crimson.

30 cents each; the six, \$1.50.

Pyrethrum — Golden Feather.

A beautiful dwarf hardy perennial plant, with very picturesque golden fan or feather-lobed leaves about nine inches long; will make a beautifully chaste gold fringe to rows of "Coleus" or "A-chyrantus" for ribbon borders — very effective.

25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

PYRETHRUM (Featherfew), double. Price, 25 cents each; \$2 per doz.

Centaurea Candidissima.

Still a comparatively rare plant, requiring only to be known to be better appreciated; leaves downy white, forming a neat compact plant. A most valuable plant for masses, or ribbon borders. Price, 30 cents each; \$3 per doz.

Centaurea Gymnocarpa.

A beautiful companion plant to the foregoing, forming a graceful rounded bush about two feet in diameter, with handsomely cut, drooping, silvery-gray fern-like foliage. Very effective. Price, 50 cents each; \$4.50 per doz.

Achyranthes.

Another beautiful class of foliage plants, excellent for massing, etc., more hardy than the Coleus, and showing their best colors in partial shade.

ACHYRANTHES GILCONII.

" **VERSCHAFFELLII**.

" **LENDENII**.

" **AUREUS REBICULATUS**.

Price, 30 cents each; the four, \$1.

Paeonias. — Chinese Herbaceous.

The Paeonias is of easy culture, and perfectly hardy in any latitude. Our stock is varied and large, embracing some of the rarest sort (strong flowering roots). About 12 sorts, unnamed, 50 cents each; \$4.50 per dozen.

Veronica.

Beautiful summer-flowering plants, with spikes of blue and white flowers; foliage thick and glossy. Price, 50 cents each.

Caladium Esculentum.

A tropical plant of the well-known family of Caladium, growing to a height of four or five feet, with corresponding breadth. The leaves are of immense size, often eighteen inches by two feet, of shield-shaped outline. As a single plant for lawns or large flower borders it has no superior. Price, 50 cents each; \$4.50 per dozen.

Astilbe Japonica.—(Spirea Japonica.)

One of the most beautiful of all hardy herbaceous plants, blooming in dense spikes of pure white feather-like flowers; height of plant one and a half to two feet. Very valuable for forcing for winter flowers. Price, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Maderia, or Mignonette Vine.

One of the finest plants for rapidly covering trellis work. Flowers feathery white, with fragrance of Mignonette. Price, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Gnaphalium Lanatum.

A downy white-foliaged plant of creeping habit, admirably adapted for the front line of ribbon borders, also a great acquisition to our basket plants. Price, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lantanas.

The Lantanas has become one of the most popular plants for bedding purposes in cultivation, forming dwarf-spreading bushes, covered with umbels of white straw, or golden yellow flowers, changing to pink, rose or crimson. Planted out in May, they give a constant succession of bloom until frost. They will grow in any soil. Price, \$2 per dozen; 25 cents each.

Abutilon Thomsonii.

An exquisitely beautiful variety of the well-known Chinese Bell Flower with foliage mottled or marked with bright yellow, retaining the variegation during the hottest summer months. Very effective when planted with other plants, or used in Ribbon Border. Price, 50 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Fancy Caladiums.

This is a most magnificent class of plants, the wonderful beauty of which it would be almost impossible to describe. Until lately, they were supposed to succeed only under glass. For the past two or three years, they have been tried as bedding plants, in various parts of the country, and have proved a perfect success. Of the easiest culture, they will grow in almost any soil or situation, but most luxuriantly in a rich loam, somewhat shaded, and where they can be watered if dry during the heat of summer. The bulbs should be taken up with the first frost, and kept warm and dry during the winter. Sets of 12, \$6; 75 cents each.

Ageratum.

An old, though indispensable garden favorite, blooming all summer. If lifted and potted in the fall, will continue blooming throughout the winter. Flowers light blue.

AGERATUM MEXICANUM.

“ **VARAGATUM.**

Price, 25 cents each; \$2.25 per dozen.

Altenantheras.

These are beautiful, dwarf-growing variegated foliaged plants from Brazil, and are excellently adapted for edgings for flower beds. The foliage variously colored, crimson, pink, amber, maroon, chocolate and red. Price, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

A. VERSICOLOR, light rose and deep crimson.

A. SPATHULATA, green and carmine.

Heliotropes.

No plant succeeds better for summer flowering, and so equally adapted for green-house blooming in winter as the Heliotrope, being constantly in bloom. They are a general favorite, on account of the delightful fragrance.

LEOPOLD 1st, deep violet blue.

LITTLE NEGRESS, very dark blue.

THE STANDARD, deep purple.

CHIEFTAIN, rich shade of violet.

Price, 30 cents each; the four \$1; per dozen, \$2.

Tropæolums.

Excellent plant for rock-work. Price, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Myrsiphyllum Asparagooides.

Known best in cultivation as SMILAX. A most beautiful climbing plant, from the Cape of Good Hope, surpassing every other in the glossy, wavy, deep green, and delicate grace of its foliage, one of the most valuable of all plants for vases or hanging baskets. For cut flowers, especially for wreaths, considered indispensable by all florists. Strong plants. Price, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Salvia.

SALVIA SPLENDENS.

" **PATENS.**

25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Pansy (Heartsease).

An indispensable and charming class of plants for the ornamentation of the spring garden, and extremely effective, whether used for edging or ribboning. We have been very careful in selecting the best varieties to propagate from, and can recommend them as equal to any offered for sale. Price, \$1.50 per dozen.

Double Tuberose.

Of this universal and almost indispensable favorite we have a splendid stock to offer this season. To insure blooming, and thereby give better satisfaction, we have started a number in pots that will flower in July and August, thereby running no risk of being injured by the frost.

Price, first quality, started in pots	\$3.00 per dozen.
" " in frames	2.50 "
" " dry roots	1.50 "

French Hybrid Gladiolus.

There are no plants that have been introduced for many years which have been received with more favor by lovers of flowers than the Hybrid Gladiolus, always eliciting expressions of admiration wherever seen. This great variety attained during the last six years is perhaps more surprising than that of any other plant in cultivation. To those unacquainted with this beautiful plant we would say that it is of the easiest cultivation, never failing to bloom. The flowers in spikes of from nine to fifteen inches in length, combine the leading colors: scarlet, rose, white, orange, crimson, yellow, etc., with every conceivable shade and style of marking. Price, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen. The same varieties, unnamed, 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

Double Flowered Scarlet Geraniums.

This floral curiosity will, no doubt, be welcomed by lovers of floriculture as an acquisition, being as readily cultivated as the old varieties; the flower is perfectly double, and of the most vivid scarlet, they are strong growers, and have rich green foliage.

GLORIA DE NANCY. Large sub-globular, well-formed flowers, not unaptly compared to small Pompone roses.

RANUNCULÆFLORA. A vigorous flower, producing scarlet flowers.

MADM. LEMOINE, pink. Price, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Zonale Geraniums.

These are commonly called Horseshoe Geraniums, on account of the peculiar mark on the foliage of many of the varieties. As a bedding plant for beauty, brilliancy and continuity of bloom they cannot be excelled. They are generally of dwarf habit, and flower from May until frost.

HENRY BANDOT, salmon, white margin. | MADAME VAUCHER, pure white.

WHITE NOSEGAY, white, good truss. | LADY STANLEY, salmon pink.

CRYSTAL PALACE, scarlet, free bloomer. | SHEEN RIVAL, cherry scarlet.

Price, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Gold and Silver Variegated Geraniums.

We know of no plants that better repay good cultivation than the Variegated Pelargoniums. When well grown, whether in bloom or not, they are a bouquet of themselves, and though when planted in the open air the tricolor section loose some of their brilliancy of coloring during the summer months, yet for the green-house or parlor, there are no plants that are more beautiful, more easily managed, or more worthy of cultivation.

Golden Edged Varieties.

CLOTH OF GOLD, yellow leaf with small green disk, free grower.

GOLDEN VAISE, beautiful dark zone, broad margin of golden green.

SUNSET, one of the most beautiful of the section, of neat dwarf compact branching habit, leaves dark green centre, with a rich crimson zone and broad golden margin.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

GOLDEN CIRCLE, leaves green, with a neat margin of golden yellow.

MRS. BENYON, rich golden yellow zone, shaded with red, good grower.

SOPHIA CUSACK, light green centre, with beautiful scarlet zone, and bright yellow margin.

SOPHIA DUMARESQUE, golden leaf margin, with brilliant flame tinted scarlet inner zone, vigorous grower.

MRS. POLLOCK. [See special description.]

LADY CULLUM. Price, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Silver Edged Varieties.

ATTRACTION, edge pure white, probably the best and most effective.

BIJOU, beautiful pure white-edged, extra good bedder.

BEAUTY OF GUESTWICK, broad, creamy white-leaf belt, inner zone of alternate bronze and bright rosy carmine, flowers scarlet.

MOUNTAIN OF SNOW, fine pure white margin, good leaf and flower.

Price, 30 cents each; \$2 per doz.

Ivory-Leaved Geranium.

BRIDAL WREATH, white flower.

HOLLY WREATH. Price, 30 cents each; \$3 per doz.

L ELEGANT, leaves green and white.

Scented Geraniums.

LEMON.

NUTMEG.

ROSE.

ROSE VARIEGATED.

OAK LEAVED.

LADY PLYMOUTH. Price, 30 cents each; \$3 per doz.

Fuschias (Lady's Ear Drop).

A deservedly popular class of plants, blooming from May until November, and much admired for their graceful form. They should be planted in partial shade to succeed well.

ELM CITY, corolla forming crimson scarlet globular balls, double extra.

EMPRESS, fine single white corolla.

SPECIOSA, sepals carmine, corolla scarlet.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, sepals crimson, corolla purple, extra.

PRINCE IMPERIAL, best dark early sort.

ROSE OF DENMARK, sepals white, corolla light blue.

ROSE OF CASTILE, sepals white, corolla violet rose.

Price, 30 cents each; \$3 per doz.

Monthly Carnations.

A magnificent class of popular favorites that bloom at all seasons, most of which are fragrant, which in connection with their rich and varied colors, secures for them a prominent place among garden plants and conservatory ornamentation.

ASTORIA, canary ground, flaked white, maroon and scarlet.

GENERAL GRANT, pure white, blooming in clusters.
LA PURITE, rosy pink; dwarf; very free bloomer.

VON TRIUMPHE, white, mottled pink.

PRESIDENT DEGRAW, pure white; fragrant; free bloomer.

WHITE LA PURITE, white, some sometimes shaded pink.

1st size, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

2d size, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

Lilium Lancifolium (Japan Lily).

The varieties of the Japan Lily are without doubt the finest of all hardy Lilies; so brilliant in purity and delicacy of coloring and perfume; so gorgeous in appearance that no other variety can compare with them. Their period of blooming extends through the months of July and August, and being perfectly hardy, require no attention after being planted.

LILIU Lancifolium, Auratum	Price \$1 each.
ALBUM , pure white.....	50 cents "
ROSEUM , white spotted rose	50 " "
RUBRUM , rose-spotted crimson.....	50 " "
The four, \$2.	

Sedum Carneum Variegatum.

A beautiful variegated variety of the stonecrop family, with finer foliage, which is edged with white. Excellent for vases or rock-work. Price, 30 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Hardy Climbing Roses.

RUSSELL'S COTTAGE, crimson purple, striped white.

SWEET BRIER, foliage fragrant.

BALTIMORE BELLE, blush white.

RAIRIE QUEEN, bright crimson; fast grower. Price, from 30 cents to \$1 each.

1st size, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

2d size, \$1 each, \$9 per dozen.

Tea Roses.

The Tea Rose is much admired for its continuity of bloom and peculiar fragrance and delicacy of color. They are not quite hardy, requiring some protection in winter.

BON SELINE, purple carmine.

SAFRINO, orange yellow.

ISABELLA SPROUT, canary yellow.

WHITE TEA.

1st size, 50 cents each; \$5 per doz.

2d " \$1 " 9 "

Bourbon Roses.

This class of roses are quite hardy, and are constant bloomers; the flowers of good form, with little fragrance. They are excellent for massing or bedding.

AGRIPPINA, bright crimson.

BOUSANQUET, blush white.

HERMOSA, Pink.

MALMAISON, deep blush.

1st size, 50 cents each; \$5 per doz.

2d " \$1 " 9 "

Noisette Roses.

The Noisettes are strong, vigorous growers, many of them being climbers, and can be used as such. They flower in large clusters, and are generally fragrant. Many of them are tender, and require protection during winter.

LAMARQUE, pure white.

SOLVATAIRE, sulphur yellow.

1st size, 50 cents each; \$5 per doz.

2d " \$1 " 9 "

Moss Roses.

\$1 each.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

All our Roses are grown in pots, thereby avoiding all risks of transplanting, and insuring to the purchaser plants that are alive, and that will give satisfaction when planted in the open air.

Parties ordering by mail will find it to their advantage to allow us some latitude in the selection, for growing so many varieties as we do, it is impossible for us to keep a large stock of all the varieties we enumerate, and perhaps some of the varieties selected are not proper plants to send; therefore, in this (as well as in other plants), purchasers will receive better plants, and insure more distinctness of color by allowing us to select for them.

CAROLINE DE SANCAL, pink.

LA REINE, satin rose.

GRANT DE BATTLES, scarlet crimson.

MADM. PLANTIER, white.

GEN. JACQUIMENOT, common scarlet.

1st size, 50 cents @ \$5 per doz. 2d size, \$1 @ \$9 per doz.

Bedding Roses.

Our own selection of plants from the above lists. Price, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Dracænas.

Of these most beautiful plants we have a large and very healthy stock, and can confidently recommend them as one of the very best ornamental leaved plants for greenhouse or parlor decoration: much used for rustic stands, baskets, etc. Price, 75 cents each; \$6 per doz.

Begonias.

Of the various varieties of the beautiful leaf, or "Rex" section of this lovely class, we have a large and fine collection. Price, 25 cents to \$1 each.

Vinca Variegata.

A beautiful variety of the Periwinkle, with bright green leaves, edged with yellow, and flowers of deep blue; excellent for baskets, rock-work and vases. Price, 50 cents each; \$4 per doz.

White-Fringed Pink.

This is a welcome addition to our early summer flowers, more especially to the florist. It is pure white, beautifully fringed, with a most delicate clove fragrance, invaluable for bouquets, etc. Price, 50 cents each; \$3 per doz.

Daisies.

White and Pink. Price, \$1.50 per doz.

Asters.

In sorts. Price, \$1.50 per doz.

Canna Indica,—(In variety.)

Plants of a variety similar to the Caladium, being grown mainly for their rich foliage, though having also the advantage of additional beauty in their flowers, varying in many shades of crimson, scarlet, orange and yellow. There are now scores of varieties, but we grow only about a dozen of the most distinct. Price, 30 cents each; \$3 per doz.

Miscellaneous Bedding Plants.

ASTERS, a splendid assortment.....	\$1.50	per dozen.
BOUVARDIAS, in variety.....	3.00	"
BASKET PLANTS, in variety.....	2.25	"
CARNATIONS, monthly, twelve sorts.....	3.00	"
CALCEOLARIA (shrubby) crimson, orange, yellow, &c., six sorts	3.00	"
COLEUS, golden and velvet	3.00	"

DAHLIAS, 50 sorts.....	\$3.00 per dozen.
FUCHSLAS, best bedding varieties.....	3.00 "
DAISIES, white and pink.....	1.50 "
DEUTZIA	3.00 "
FEVERFEW	1.50 "
LANTANAS, mixed varieties.....	2.00 "
" named "	3.00 "
LEMON VERBENA	2.50 "
LOBELIA, dwarf, in two sorts	2.25 "
MADEIRA VINE	1.50 "
MUSK.....	2.00 "
PANSIES, American Seedlings.....	1.50 "
" select French.....	3.00 "
PELARGONIUMS, twelve sorts	4.50 "
PHLOXES, twenty-five sorts	3.00 "
PETUNIAS, extra fine seedlings.....	1.50 "
STOCKS, bedding.....	1.50 "
SALVIA SPLENDENS, and others.....	2.25 "

Plants for Hanging Vases, Baskets, &c.

BEGONIA REX .....	.75 cents each.
GERANIUM, ivy leafed.....	.50 "
LOBELIA.....	.30 "
LYCOPODIUM .....	.30 "
SMYLLAX .....	.30 "
PETUNIA (striped) .....	.30 "
SEDUM.....	.30 "
" variegatum.....	.30 "
VERBENA .....	.18 "
VINCU .....	.50 "
VARIEGATED AND OTHER IVIES.....	.30 "

Plants by Mail.

The following plants we will send by mail, post-paid, in amounts *not less than one dollar*. Other kinds of plants may be sent, but those named below are the best fitted for mailing. Whenever the purchaser can be reached by express, it will be always to his interest to have plants in that way, as larger plants can be sent.

ACHYRANTHES,	3 distinct sorts, 30 cents each, \$3.00 per dozen.
ALTERNANTHERAS,	4 " 30 " 3.00 "
CARNATIONS,	4 " 30 " 3.00 "
COLEUS, Golden and Velvet,	12 " 30 " 3.00 "
DAHLIAS,	50 " 30 " 3.00 "
FUCHSIAS,	8 " 30 " 3.00 "
GERANIUMS, double,	3 " 50 " 4.50 "
" scented,	6 " 30 " 3.00 "
" variegated,	12 " 30 " 3.00 "
" zonale,	6 " 30 " 3.00 "
GLADIOLUS (fine),	12 " 15 " 1.50 "
" (extra quality),	12 " 30 " 3.00 "
HELIOTROPS,	4 " 30 " 3.00 "
LANTANAS,	4 " 30 " 3.00 "
LOBELIAS,	4 " 30 " 3.00 "
LILIUMS,	3 " 30 " 3.00 "
LYCOPODIUMS (mosses),	3 " 30 " 3.00 "
PANSIES,	8 " 20 " 2.50 "
PELARGONIUMS,	12 " 50 " 4.50 "
PETUNIAS, double and single,	12 " 30 " 3.00 "
TROPÆOLUMS,	6 " 30 " 3.00 "
TUBEROSES, double, all flowering roots,	15 " 1.50 "
VERBENAS,	90 " 10 " 1.00 "

Early Vegetables.

Tomato, Cabbage, and Celery plants, from 50 cents to \$1 per dozen; from \$2 to \$5 per hundred.

CATALOGUE OF SEEDS

THAT PRODUCE FLOWERS THE FIRST SEASON.

Abronia. NAT. ORD., *Nyctaginiaceæ.*

A charming plant, with Verbena-like heads of sweet-scented flowers. Very effective in beds, rockwork, or in baskets suspended in a conservatory; growing freely in any light, rich soil, and flowering from August to October.

PRICE.
\$0.10

AMBRONIA UMBELLATA.	Rosy-lilac10
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Adonis. NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ.*

The flowers are very brilliant, but small, and not numerous, compared with amount of foliage and size of plant; bloom for a long time. Set twelve inches apart. The following are hardy annuals:—

ADONIS ÆSTIVALIS.	Summer; scarlet. 1 foot.....	.10
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Ageratum. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ.*

Valuable plants for large beds or borders, and very useful for pot-culture. Very good for bouquets. Hardy annuals.

AGERATUM MEXICANUM,	Light blue; from Mexico. 1½ feet.....	.10
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Alyssum. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferæ.*

One of the most useful, free-flowering little plants either for growing in pots, on rock-work or the open border; the annual varieties blooming nearly the whole summer.

ALYSSUM SWEET *Koniga* (*maritima*). Hardy annual; flowers small and white. 6 inches.....

.10

Amaranthus. NAT. ORD., *Amarantaceæ.*

Ornamental foliaged plants, of an extremely graceful and interesting character, producing a striking effect, whether grown for the decoration of the conservatory or out-door flower-garden. If the seeds are sown early, and planted out the last of May or in June, in rich soil, they make exceedingly handsome specimens for the centre of beds, or mixed flower or shrubbery borders. Half-hardy annuals.

A. CAUDATUS (Love Lies Bleeding).	Very pretty; from East Indies. 3 feet.....	.10
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Antirrhinum. (SNAPDRAGON.) NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ.*

The snapdragon, or antirrhinum, is one of our most showy and useful border plants. Among the more recently improved varieties of this valuable genus are large, finely-shaped flowers, of the most brilliant colors, with beautifully-marked throats; will bloom the first season from seed, and are very effective in beds or mixed borders. Half-hardy perennials.

ALBUM, pure white; 2 feet.....	.10
BRILLIANT, crimson and white; 2 feet.....	.10
DELLIA, carmine, white throat; 2 feet.....	.10
GOOD, mixed.....	.10

Globe Amaranthus. NAT. ORD., *Amarantaceæ.*

These are well known, and are highly prized for their heads of flowers, which, if gathered before they are too far advanced, will retain their beauty for months. The seeds are slow to vegetate in the open ground. Those not having the facilities of a hot-bed can easily grow them by filling a box with sandy loam; sow the seed, slightly covering, and firmly pressing the soil after sowing; water lightly, and cover with glass to keep the moisture. Tender annual.

PURPLE .....	.10
ORANGE .....	.10
WHITE .....	.10
MIXED .....	.10

Aster. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ.*

This splendid class of plants is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective, of our garden favorites, producing in profusion flowers in which richness and variety of color are combined with

the most perfect and beautiful form. It is indispensable in every garden or pleasure ground where an autumnal display is desired. For flower-beds it stands unrivalled.

The Aster may be divided into two grand sections, — French and German. The French, as improved by Truffaut, has flat petals, either reflexed or incurved, the former resembling the Chrysanthemum; whilst the latter, by turning its petals towards the centre of the flower, forms, when well grown, a perfect ball, and is best described by its resemblance to the Peony. The German varieties are quilled; and the most perfect flowers are surrounded by a circle of flat or guard petals, as in the Hollyhock. The flowers of these are particularly admired for the exquisite symmetry of their form. The dwarf-bouquet varieties of this beautiful germ grow from nine to fifteen inches high, and are particularly adapted for small beds, edging, or for pot-culture. They often flower so profusely as entirely to hide their foliage. All the varieties delight in a rich light soil: and, in hot, dry weather, should be mulched with well-rotted manure, and frequently supplied with manure-water. This labor will be amply compensated by the increased size, beauty, and duration of the flowers. Half-hardy annuals.

ASTER FRENCH PÆONY PERFECTION. The greatest perfection in form, size, and fulness of flower, of the Pæony class. In this variety the petals are turned towards the centre, and a flower not quite in full bloom: resembles a ball; a beautiful variety of colors; mixed. 1½ feet.

.25

ASTER TRUFFAUT'S FRENCH PÆONY-FLOWERED. Grown by Truffaut, the celebrated florist of Versailles, France. Twenty colors, mixed.

.50

GERMAN, mixed "

.15

CHINA "

.10

Balsam. NAT. ORD., *Balsaminaceæ*.

Magnificent conservatory or out-door plants, producing their gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliant-colored flowers in the greatest profusion; when grown in pots, and large specimens are desired, they should be shifted into ten or twelve inch pots, using the richest and freest compost at command, and liberally supplied with manure-water; for out-door decoration, the soil should be of the richest possible character. Tender annuals.

BALSAMS, CAMELLIA-FLOWERED, OR BLOTTCHED. A beautiful collection of mixed colors; very double. 2 feet.

.10

IMPROVED ROSE-FLOWERED. A finely lubricated variety; flowers two inches in diameter; superb; twelve colors, mixed. 2 feet.

.25

Coreopsis. NAT. ORD., *Compositeæ*.

This genus is amongst the most showy, free-flowering, and beautiful of hardy annuals. The tall varieties are very effective in mixed borders and fronts of shrubberies; and the dwarf kinds, from their close, compact habit of growth, make fine bedding-plants, and are valuable for edgings; while the different varieties make very pretty ribbons. Hardy annuals. Variety of colors

.10

Cacalia (TASSEL FLOWERS). NAT. ORD., *Compositeæ*.

A beautiful annual, with a profusion of scarlet tassel-shaped flowers from July to October.

CACALIA COCCINEA. Orange, scarlet, flowering in clusters, very pretty; from South America 1½ feet.

.10

Campanula. NAT. ORD., *Campanulaceæ*.

A genus of exceedingly beautiful flowers, all of which are characterized by the richness of their colors and the profusion of their bloom. The dwarf varieties are the most valuable for bedding-plants; while the whole genus is worthy of a prominent place in every garden. Mixed colors.

.10

Candytuft (IBERIS). NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae*.

One of the most useful border annuals; very effective in beds, groups, ribbons, &c.; also very useful for pot-culture, for conservatory decoration during winter. Hardy annuals.

MIXED

.10

PURPLE

.10

WHITE

.10

Canna (INDIAN SHOT). NAT. ORD., Marantaceæ.

This stately species of plants is highly ornamental in flower-gardens, producing a rich and oriental effect by their large, broad, massive foliage, and rich crimson and scarlet flowers. Though perennial, if sown early, they will make luxuriant growth, and bloom the first season. In late autumn, they should be carefully potted, and allowed to mature their bloom in the green-house or parlor, and afterwards preserved in a cool, dry cellar. In spring, again start them into growth; and replant them in the open air, last of May or first of June. Before sowing, soak the seed in water at 125°, for about twelve hours..... .15

Catchfly (SILENE). NAT. ORD., Caryophyllaceæ.

A showy, free-flowering plant for beds, borders, or ribbons; succeeds in any garden soil. Hardy annual.

CATCHFLY LOBELS, red. 1½ feet.....	.10
ALBA. White. 1½ feet.....	.10
FLESH. New; flesh-color. 1½ feet.....	.10
COLORS MIXED.....	.10

Celosia. NAT. ORD., Amarantaceæ.

Magnificent plants for green-house or conservatory decoration, producing in greatest profusion spikes of the most beautiful feathery-looking flowers. They succeed well in the garden, if planted out in June, in a warm sheltered situation. Half-hardy annuals.

CELOSIA CRISTATA (Cockscomb), Crimson. ½ feet10
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Centaurea. NAT. ORD., Compositæ.

Very showy, free flowering border plants, succeeding in any common garden soil. Hardy annuals.

CENTAUREA, AMERICAN. A large-growing species; flower pink .....	.10
CYANUS (Bachelor's Button). Well known, in great variety of colors,.....	.10

Chrysanthemum. NAT. ORD., Compositæ.

The following are the tall, double-flowered annual Chrysanthemums, which, when well grown, are amongst the most showy and effective of summer-flowering border plants. They are, also, very effective in large pots for placing about terraces. The dwarf kinds make showy bedding plants.

CHRYSANTHEMUM DOUBLE-WHITE. Extra fine hardy annual. From Sicily. 2 feet.....	.10
YELLOW. Extra fine hardy annual. From Sicily. 2 feet.....	.10
TRICOLOR. Yellow and white; very showy. From Barbary. 1 ft....	.10
MIXED. The above varieties mixed.....	.10

Clarkia. NAT. ORD., Onagraceæ.

A beautiful tribe of favorite plants, with pretty, cheerful-looking flowers, growing freely and blooming profusely under almost any circumstances; and when planted in a rich soil, and properly attended to, they rank amongst the most effective bedding plants. Some of the new varieties are very good for pots, as well as the garden. Hardy annuals.

DOUBLE MIXED.....	.15
SINGLE MIXED.....	.10

Convolvulus. NAT. ORD., Convolvulaceæ.

A beautiful, free-flowering, and remarkably showy class of plants, with exceedingly handsome, rich-colored flowers, producing in beds and mixed borders an unusually brilliant effect, either in distinct colors, ribboned, or mixed beds. Half-hardy annuals.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR TRICOLOR, rich violet purple, with white centre; trailer .....	.10
STRIPE, blue, beautifully striped with white; trailer.....	.10
ALBA, white, beautiful trailer.....	.10
MIXED, good assortment of colors.....	.10
EXTRA MIXED, all the finest varieties.....	.25

Delphinium. NAT. ORD., Ranunculaceæ.

The tribe of Delphinium, to which the well-known Larkspur belongs, is one of the handsomest and most useful of all perennials, producing mag-

nificent spikes of bloom in great profusion throughout the summer; if sown early, they will flower the first year.

FINEST MIXED15
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Dianthus. NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

A magnificent genus, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. *D. caryophyllus*, and its varieties are the much admired Carnations and Picotees. *D. barbatus* is the well-known and universally grown Sweet William. *D. chinensis*, and varieties are known as Indian Pinks, perhaps one of the most useful class of plants existing. *D. hedde-wigii* and *laciniatus* are splendid new sorts, with flowers averaging three inches in diameter, and of the most brilliant colors. The varieties are all very beautiful, and deserving of a place in every garden.

DIANTHUS GARDNERIANUS, various colors. Hardy perennial, 1½ ft. ....	.10
BARBATUS (<i>Sweet William.</i>) Fine mixed, 1 ft. ....	.10
CARYOPHYLLUS (<i>Carnation and Picotee</i>).....	.25
PLUMARIUS (<i>Pheasant-eye Pink</i>). Very fragrant. Hardy perennial, ½ ft. ....	.10
CHINENSIS (<i>Indian Pink</i>). Finest mixed. Hardy annual. ....	.15
HEDDEWIGII, very beautiful mixed color; hardy annual; 1 foot. ....	.10
FLORE PLENO, a double variety of the above. Very fine. ....	.10

Euphorbia. NAT. ORD., *Euphorbiaceæ*.

EUPHORBIA VARIEGATA, a very pretty variegated foliaged plant. Tender annual10
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Eschscholtzia. NAT. ORD., *Papaveraceæ*.

Showy, hardy annuals, of different shades of yellow and creamy white; difficult to transplant.

.10

Forget-me-not. NAT. ORD., *Boraginaceæ*.

These beautiful little flowers are too well known to need recommendation; will grow around fountains, over damp rock-work, or in any moist situation. Hardy perennial.

.10

Godetia. NAT. ORD., *Onagraceæ*.

All the varieties of Godetia are well worth growing, and indeed no garden can be said to be complete without them; their profuseness of bloom and delicate tints of color have long rendered them universal favorites.

MIXED10
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Helianthus (SUNFLOWER). NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A well-known genus of the most showy plants, remarkable for their stately growth, and the brilliancy and size of their flowers. They are eminently adapted for dispersing in large shrubbery-borders, or round the margin of lakes or ponds, where they prove most effective. Hardy annuals.

DOUBLE .....	.10
SINGLE .....	.10

Hibiscus. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceæ*.

One of the most ornamental, beautiful, and showy tribe of plants cultivated. They are all alike characterized by the size, and varied, beautiful colors, of their flowers.

HIBISCUS AFRICANUS. Cream-color; rich brown centre. Hardy annual.

1½ feet10
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Hollyhock, Chinese (ALTHÆA SINENSIS).

NAT. ORD., *Malvaceæ*.

A good hardy annual; flowers, showy and double; about thirty inches in height; very much resembling the common hollyhock.

CHINESE HOLLYHOCK, scarlet. Very bright and showy; new.15
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MIXED COLORS10
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SPLENDID COLLECTIONS, mixed.....	.25
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Ice-Plant. NAT. ORD. *Ficoidiaceæ*.

A most singular, trailing plant, with thick fleshy leaves that have the appearance of being covered with crystals of ice; very ornamental for rock-work, or mixing with other plants in conservatory or flower-garden.

ICE-PLANT, from Greece. Half hardy annual..... .10

Larkspur (DELPHINUM). NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

One of the generally cultivated and ornamental genus of plants, combining unusual richness with an endless variety of colors, all of which are extremely beautiful and pleasing. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion; and the plants, in beds, masses, or ribbons, are strikingly effective; indeed, few plants are so generally useful and valuable for their decorative qualities, either in the garden or when cut for vases. The great difficulty has hitherto been the procuring of seeds which would yield double flowers. To this object we have given special attention, and now offer seed saved only from such varieties as are really to be depended upon, and worthy of a place in every garden. For the guidance of amateurs, we may simply notice that the stock-flowered Larkspur is of the same habit as the old Dwarf Rocket, but has longer spikes, and much larger and more double flowers; the tall stock-flowered variety is the same style as the branching, but with more compact spikes, and larger and more double flowers. The tall-growing varieties scattered in shrubbery-borders produce a charming effect when backed by green foliage of the shrubs. Hardy annuals.

LARKSPUR DWARF ROCKET, a fine mixture; saved from a fine collection.	.10
TALL ROCKET, same as preceding, except being taller.	.10
HYACINTH-FLOWERED, finest mixed.	.10
TALL STOCK-FLOWERED, mixed; very fine.	.10
GERMAN BRANCHING, a good variety colors	.10

Lobelia. NAT. ORD., *Lobeliaceæ*.

A most elegant and useful genus of dwarf-plants, of easy culture; well adapted for bedding, edging, pots, or rockeries. Hardy perennials.

LOBELIA CARDINALIS (Cardinal Flower). A well-known native variety, with scarlet flowers; one of the finest.	.25
HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA, a new hybrid variety; very fine.	.10

Lupins. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

A splendid genus of the most ornamental, beautiful, and free-flowering garden plants, with long, graceful spikes of bloom; colors, rich and varied. Many of the varieties are of stately, robust growth, which makes them exceedingly valuable for mixed flower and shrubbery borders. The dwarf varieties make neat, trim bedding-plants.

LUPINS, large; blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.	.10
YELLOW. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.	.10
ROSE-COLORED.	.10
WHITE. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.	.10
MIXED.	.10

Lychnis. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

A genus of handsome and highly ornamental plants, of easy culture. *Lychnis Chalcedonica* is strikingly effective in mixed flowers and shrubbery borders. They succeed in any good rich soil. Hardy perennials.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA, scarlet; from Russia.	.10
ALBA, white, from Russia.	.10
FLOS JOVIS (Jove's Flower), bright red; from Germany.	.10

Malope. NAT. ORD., *Malvaceæ*.

Very fine and showy hardy annuals; flowers single, and nearly as large as those of the hollyhock.

MALOPE GRANDIFLORA, large crimson flowers.	.10
ALBA, pure white.	.10

Marigold. NAT. ORD., *Compositeæ*.

All features considered, it is questionable whether any genus of plants amongst annuals can vie with either the French or African marigolds in

their glowing colors, and their elegantly lobed leaves, of the richest green tint, and, above all, in their almost unequalled and sole adaptation for summer and late autumn decoration in the flower-garden, retaining their verdant beauty and gorgeous colors, undimmed and undiminished, to the very verge of winter. No feature in their habit of growth is in excess, either in leaf or flower, but admirably balanced for effect; neat, compact, and beautiful; of the easiest culture. Half hardy annuals.

MARIGOLD AFRICAN (<i>Tagetes erecta</i>), lemon-color. 2 feet.....	.10
FRENCH (<i>T. patula</i>), new, orange. 1 foot .....	.10
SUPERB STRIPED. 1 foot .....	.10
SUPERB MIXED, saved only from selected double flowers.....	.10
GARDEN SUPERB, large double orange flowers: very double .....	.10

Marvel of Peru (OR FOUR O'CLOCK). NAT. ORD., *Nyctaginaceæ*.

MARVEL OF PERU, a very picturesque-growing plant, the diversified colors finely contrasting with its dark-green, glossy foliage, and densely-branching habit; the plants continue in bloom throughout the summer and autumn months; the roots may be preserved, like Dahlias, through the winter. Splendid varieties mixed. 2 feet.....	.10
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Mimosa.

MIMOSA, grown as a curiosity, being so sensitive that the leaves close up by being slightly touched. Suitable for growing in pots, or the open border. 1 foot.....	.10
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Mignonette. NAT. ORD., *Resedaceæ*.

A well-known, fragrant favorite, which produces a pleasing contrast to the more showy occupants of the parterre. If well thinned out, the plants will grow stronger, and produce larger spikes of bloom. The seeds may be scattered about shrubbery and mixed flower-borders, where it grows readily. Hardy annual.

MIGNONETTE (<i>Reseda odorata</i>), the well-known sweet-scented variety....	.10
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Morning Glory. NAT. ORD., *Convolvulaceæ*.

MORNING GLORY, MIXED, the finest varieties. 20 feet.....	.10
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Mourning Bride. NAT. ORD., *Dipsaceæ*.

A hardy ornamental plant, suitable for borders. It may be sown at any time in May, and will produce its flowers from July to October. There is a great variety in the flowers of different plants; some of them are almost black, others a dark puce-purple, and various shades, down to lilac; they are produced in heads. Hardy annuals.

SCABIOSA ATROPURPUREA, a mixture of the finest dark colors. 2 feet....	.10
NEW DWARF, mixed; very fine. 1 foot.....	.10
DWARF, SCARLET, very fine. 1 foot.....	.10
CARMINE. 1 foot.....	.10

Nasturtium (*Tropæolum minor*). NAT. ORD., *Tropæolaceæ*.

The dwarf-improved varieties of the Nasturtium are among the most useful and beautiful of garden favorites for bedding, massing, or ribboning, and rank with the Geranium, Verbena, and Calceolaria. Their close compact growth, rich-colored flowers, and the freedom with which they bloom, all combine to place them in the category of first-class bedding-plants. The Tom Thumb varieties are distinguished favorites, as are also the old crimson and the new Crystal-palace Gem. Half-hardy annuals.

NASTURTIUM. TOM THUMB, SCARLET, a beautiful variety, dwarf and compact; quite as rich in color and as effective as the Tom Thumb Geraniums; fine for pots or vases. 1 foot .....	.10
YELLOW, a variety similar to the last mentioned, with yellow flowers. 1 foot .....	.10
CRYSTAL-PALACE GEM, a new sulphur-color, spotted with maroon; a splendid bedding variety. 1 foot .....	.25
NEW HYBRID, saved from the finest-named varieties, producing flowers of various shades, — buff, yellow, crimson, maroon, in great profusion; beautifully blotched and marbled .....	.25

Nemophila. NAT. ORD., *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

This is the most charming and useful genus of the dwarf-growing hardy annuals; all the varieties have a neat, compact, and uniform habit of growth, with shades and colors the most strikingly beautiful; when ribboned, sown in circles, or arranged in any style which the fancy may suggest, the effect is pleasing and very striking.

Best varieties mixed..... .10

Nierembergia. NAT. ORD., *Salanaceæ*.

Profuse-blooming, elegant, and charming little plants, exceedingly valuable for small beds, edging, and rustic baskets or vases. Half-hardy perennials.

NIEREMBERGIA GRACILIS, white, veined with lilac; from Uruguay. ½ foot .25

Pansy (HEARTSEASE, OR VIOLA TRICOLOR). NAT. ORD., *Violaceæ*.

The Pansy, or Heartsease, is a general favorite. The flowers are in the greatest perfection in May and June; the burning sun of summer is unfavorable for their greatest beauty, but in autumn they are fine again. The Pansy can be perpetuated by cuttings or division of the roots. Seeds sown in August, in the open borders, will come up readily in a few weeks. The seeds should be slightly covered with fine soil, and firmly pressed in the earth. As soon as they expand the second set of leaves, they should be planted out into beds; if planted in the spring, they should not be allowed to flower until late in the fall. They require to be covered during the winter with evergreen boughs or a cold frame. The following seeds were selected from the most celebrated European florists from prize collections, and we can recommend them as first-class in every respect:—

PANSY , large flowering stained variety.	This may be considered an extra-fine selection of the popular large-flowering varieties. The inferior petals are spotted, with very large and showy stains; very remarkable.....	.25
NEW, large-flowered, margined; fancy.....	.50	
fine mixed.....	.10	
extra mixed, saved from named flowers, from English prize collections.....	.50	
superb mixed.....	.25	
choice mixed, French varieties.....	.25	
“ “ German varieties.....	.25	

Petunia. NAT. ORD. *Solanaceæ*.

For out-door decoration in summer, there is scarcely a class of plants to equal this; they commence to flower early, and continue a mass of bloom the whole summer; they are of the easiest culture, and are equally effective and beautiful grown in pots for the decoration of the conservatory or greenhouse. Half-hardy perennials.

PETUNIA HYBRIDA. Finest striped and blotched varieties, mixed..... .25
fine mixed..... .10

Phlox Drummondii. NAT. ORD., *Polemoniaceæ*.

These flowers are of extreme beauty; their long duration in bloom, and their almost unequalled richness of color, render them invaluable in the general flower garden; and a finer sight than a bed of Phlox Drummondii is scarcely ever to be seen; the mixed is in a great variety, and we strongly recommend it. Half-hardy annuals.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII. Splendid varieties, mixed..... .10
Perennial varieties, choice mixed

Poppy. NAT. ORD., *Papaveraceæ*.

Plants with large and brilliantly colored flowers, growing freely in any common soil, and producing a large and effective display in large mixed borders and shrubberies. Hardy annuals.

POPPY, Carnation, double, mixed colors. 2 ft..... .10
French, dwarf, mixed. 2 ft..... .10
Paeony-flowered, double. 2 ft..... .10

Portulaca. NAT. ORD., *Portulacaceæ*.

These brilliant and popular hardy annuals are of the easiest culture, luxuriating in an exposed, sunny situation, and producing throughout the summer their various colored flowers in the greatest profusion. The Double Portulaca is one of the most showy and desirable novelties of recent introduction, and has proved quite constant from seed.

PORTULACA, Splendid mixed. All colors .....	.10
GRANDIFLORA, DOUBLE, finest mixed. These are unsurpassed for brilliancy by any annuals in cultivation. Prostrate plants, with succulent stems and leaves, and salver-shaped blossoms, of dazzling and splendid colors, thriving best in hot, dry situations, such as exposed rock-work, etc., where the sun is most powerful. Nothing can exceed their resplendent splendor, when under the full blaze of the summer sun .....	.25

Prince's Feather. NAT. ORD., *Aramantaceæ*.

Ornamental plants, with elegant plumes of rich-colored flowers; succeeds well in any good garden soil. Hardy annuals.

PRINCE'S FEATHER (<i>Amaranthus</i>). Large-flowered; crimson. 2 feet....	.10
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Salvia. NAT. ORD., *Labiatae*.

Strikingly ornamental plants for conservatory and out-door decoration; growing freely in any light, rich soil, and producing a magnificent effect in beds, ribbons, or edgings, where their beautiful spikes of bloom are produced in the greatest profusion. They all bloom the first season from seed. Half-hardy annual.

SALVIA, SCARLET.....	.10
LARGE SCARLET .....	.25

Salpiglossis. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

The Salpiglossis are beautiful annuals, with very picturesque and richly colored, erect-lobed, funnel-shaped blossoms; colors beautifully marbled, purple, scarlet, crimson, clear yellow, and buff, with elegant shades of blue. The new dwarf varieties form a very desirable section of this pleasing flower. Half-hardy annual.

SALPIGLOSSIS, FINEST MIXED. Dwarf varieties .....	.10
MIXED .....	.10

Schizanthus. NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Elegant slender-branched annuals, with very conspicuous lobed or cut-petaled flowers of white, lilac, purple, and rich red, orange, and violet-crimson spots and marks, very picturesquely blended; well-adapted for either garden or pot culture. For winter flowering they should be sown in August. Half-hardy annuals.

SCHIZANTHUS, GOOD MIXED.....	.10
FINEST MIXED. Including all best varieties.....	.15

Sultan. NAT. ORD., *Composite*.

Handsome border annual, of easy culture; native of Persia, with fragrant flowers from July to September.

SULTAN, SWEET. 2 feet.....	.10
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Silene, or Catchfly. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

Among the tribe of Silenes will be found some of the brightest ornaments of the flower-garden, either in respect to brilliancy of color, or length of duration in bloom; fine for beds, borders, or ribbons. Hardy annuals.

SILENE PSEUDO ATOCION, rosy pink flower, with white centre; free-blooming .....	.10
RUBELLA. Red; from Portugal. 1 foot .....	.10
ALBA, white, fine. 1 foot .....	.10

Stocks (TEN WEEKS). NAT. ORD., *Cruciferae.*

The Stock Gillyflower is one of the most popular, beautiful, and important of our garden favorites; and whether for bedding, massing, edging, or ribbonning, it is unsurpassed, either for brilliancy and diversity of color, or profusion of bloom.

The Ten-week Stock is the most universally cultivated, and usually blooms ten to twelve weeks after being sown. They grow from six to fifteen inches high, and when cultivated in rich soil, and occasionally watered with weak guano-water, throw out an immense quantity of lateral spikes of bloom, so that each plant forms a perfect bouquet; and it would, indeed, be difficult to surpass the grand effect produced in beds or ribbons by these exquisite gems.

STOCKS, NEW LARGE-FLOWERED PYRAMIDAL. The most popular stock in cultivation; very choice; received from one of the most celebrated florists in Germany. Twenty brightest and most distinct colors mixed.

GOOD MIXED, a great variety of colors.....	.10
PURE WHITE.....	.10
SCARLET.....	.10
PURPLE .....	.10

Tropæolum. NAT. ORD., *Tropæolæ.*

The following varieties, as hybrids from *Tropæolum Lobbianum*, are unsurpassed by any collection ever offered. They are all of the easiest culture, and flower profusely the first year. Though not in all cases perpetuating their respective kinds true from seed, they nevertheless often produce still more beautiful ones.

In the green-house or conservatory, they may be had in bloom the greater part of the year; and in favored situations in the open air, for edgings, covering trellis-work, or handles of rustic baskets, or trailing from vases, their elegance of form and brilliancy of color, render them peculiarly valuable. Finest mixed..... .25

Verbena. NAT. ORD., *Verbenaceæ.*

A charming genus of universally admired and easily cultivated plants, simply requiring the treatment of half-hardy annuals to have them bloom during the summer; for winter decoration they are invaluable. Half-hardy perennial.

VERBENA HYBRIDA, very choice seed.....	.25
STRIPED.....	.25
FINE MIXED.....	.25

Zinnia. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ.*

A grand genus of autumn-flowering plants, combining the greatest richness and diversity of color with unequalled profusion and duration of bloom.

Among the novelties of recent introduction, the New Double Zinnia has proved a most important acquisition. Its splendid double flowers rival in beauty, size, and form, moderate size dahlias.

ZINNIA ELEGANS, mixed. 2 feet .....	.10
DOUBLE. The seed we offer was saved only from the finest double flowers, and will produce a large per centage of double-flowering plants. Mixed.....	.25
HEXICANA. It is a neat dwarf plant, of compact habit, scarcely one foot high, much branched. It is offered in some lists under the name of <i>Zinnia Haageana</i> , and also <i>Aurea</i> and <i>Sanvitalia Mexicana</i>. ....	.15

ORNAMENTAL CLIMBERS.

Cypress Vine (IMPOMEA QUAMOCЛИT). NAT. ORD., *Convolvulaceæ*.

CYPRESS VINE, SCARLET, a tender, climbing annual, with graceful foliage and scarlet flowers; seed should not be planted in open ground before the last of May or first of June. 15 ft.....	.10
WHITE, variety of the preceding.....	.10
ROSEA, rose-color.....	.10

Canary-Bird Flower. NAT. ORD., *Tropælaceæ*.

The popular name of this pretty little annual alludes to the supposed resemblance of the flower to a bird with its wings expanded, the spur of calyx representing the head, and the two upper petals the wing. From Mexico.

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER (*Tropæolum Peregrinum*). Half-hardy annual.

20 ft10
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Gourds. NAT. ORD., *Cucurbitaceæ*.

The tribe of Gourds is known as producing some of the most curiously-shaped of all fruits, and, being of extremely rapid growth, are very desirable for covering the trellis work of arbors, &c.; the varied and fantastic forms of the fruit adding a peculiar charm to the luxuriance of the foliage. Tender annual.

GOURLDS BOTTLE, a very useful variety.....	.10
PEAR-SHAPED, two-colored.....	.10
APPLE-STRIPED, very ornamental.....	.10
Egg-shaped, resembling an egg.....	.10
MIXED .....	.10

Ipomœa.

A genus of beautiful climbing plants, which, for the adornment of the conservatory and green-house, or for warm sheltered situations out of doors, are pre-eminently beautiful, many of them combining marvellously brilliant colors with pure white margins, and varying in shade from the most intense violet-blue to the most delicate cerulean. The perennial species are invaluable for greenhouse decoration.

IPOMŒA BONA NOX (Good-night), white; from West Indies. From 10 to

15 ft.....	.10
COCINEA (<i>Star Ipomœa</i>), fine scarlet.....	.10
BURRIDGE'S (<i>Morning Glory</i>), with large, bright crimson flowers. 15 ft.....	.10

Peas. NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

Well known, free flowering, ornamental plants, flourishing in any open situation. Sown on rich soil, and mulched during dry, hot weather, they attain a considerable height. They are valuable as screens for protecting tender plants, or for trailing on trellis work, covering rough wooden fences, &c. Hardy annuals, growing about six feet.

PEAS, SWEET. Varieties mixed.....	.10
Black.....	.10
Rose striped.....	.10
PAINTED LADY.....	.10
Purple.....	.10
Purple striped.....	.10
Scarlet.....	.10
White.....	.10
INVINCIBLE, new, intense crimson-scarlet : the most beautiful.....	.10
BLACK INVINCIBLE, very large flower, and striking color.....	.10
BLUE HYBRID, a new and distinct color.....	.10

Phaseolus (SCARLET-RUNNER BEANS). NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

A popular climbing annual, with spikes of showy scarlet flowers, and a variety with white flowers. They are extensively grown to cover arbors, walls or to form screens, for which purpose they are admirably adapted on account of their vigorous and rapid growth. When mixed with Morning Glories, they are very effective. Hardy annuals.

PHASEOLUS COCCINEA, brilliant scarlet.....	.10
PAINTED LADY, scarlet and white .....	.10
ALBA, white .....	.10

CATALOGUE OF SEEDS

THAT FLOWER THE SECOND SEASON.

Aquilegia (COLUMBINE). NAT. ORD., *Ranunculaceæ*.

An extremely showy genus of early Summer blooming plants, their flowers, both in form and color, strikingly beautiful. Hardy perennials.

AQUILEGIA ALBA FLORA-PLENA, pure white double.	1½ feet.....	.10
CHOICE MIXED DOUBLE, all colors.....	.....	.10
MIXED SINGLE, all colors.....	.....	.10

Campanula. NAT. ORD., *Campanulaceæ*.

This is one of the most useful, well-known and beautiful tribe of perennials. Many of the varieties, if sown early in the Spring, will bloom the first year. Finest mixed.

Carnation. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

Very popular favorites, unequalled for their varied and richly colored flowers, and deliciously fragrant perfume. Succeed best in light, rich soil. Half-hardy perennials.

CARNATION, mixed, for border culture.....	.10
FINE GERMAN MIXED, from named flowers.....	.25
EXTRA CHOICE, MIXED.....	.50

Dahlia. NAT. ORD., *Compositæ*.

A noble autumn flowering plant. The seed offered by us has been saved from one of the best prize collections. Half-hardy perennial.

DAHLIAS, GOOD MIXED, a fine assortment of colors.....	.10
EXTRA FINE, saved from a choice prize collection .....	.25
LILIPUTIAN, dwarf variety, beautiful .....	.25

Digitalis (FOX GLOVE). NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Handsome and highly ornamental plants, of stately growth and varied colors. Hardy perennials.

DIGITALIS ALBA, pure white. 3 feet.....	.10
GLOXINOIDES, white, crimson spotted .....	.10
PURPUREA, purple. 7 feet .....	.10
FINE MIXED VARIETIES.....	.10

Honesty (LUNARIA BIENNIS) NAT. ORD., *Cruciferæ*.

Interesting Summer-blooming plants, suitable for shrubberies or woodland walks. Hardy biennials.

HONESTY, purple. 2 feet.....	.10
WHITE. 2 feet .....	.10

Oenothera. NAT. ORD., *Onagraceæ*.

The most useful and beautiful, either for beds, borders, edgings, or rock-work. All the varieties are free-flowering. Those enumerated are the most remarkable of the perennial kinds, with superb spikes of large flowers.

OENOThERA ACAULIS, a large-flowered variety, with silvery white blossoms .....	.10
CINNABARINA, rich orange; yellow throat, stained with rich salmon. Half-hardy perennial .....	.10

Lathyrus (EVERLASTING PEA). NAT. ORD., *Leguminosæ*.

Showy, free-flowering plants, growing in any common soil; very ornamental on trellis-work, or for covering fences, walls, &c. Hardy perennials.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS, crimson scarlet. 5 feet .....	.10
ALBUS, white. 5 feet .....	.10
MAURITANICUS, a new and pretty perennial and climbing species, with crimson flowers.....	.10

Pentstemon NAT. ORD., *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Handsome, herbaceous plants, remarkable for the beauty and fine effect of their long, graceful, richly-colored flower-spikes; will bloom the first year if sown early in March, in a hot-bed, and planted out in May. Half-hardy perennials.

FINE MIXED..... .25

Polyanthus. NAT. ORD., *Primulaceæ*.

This gay and profuse-flowering hardy plant is too well known to need description. The seeds which we offer may be expected to produce the richest and most varied color. Hardy perennials.

POLYANTHUS (*Primula elatior*). Good mixed .. .25
EXTRA MIXED, saved from named flowers..... .10

Pyrethrum. NAT. ORD., *Composite*.

Very handsome and interesting herbaceous plants, succeeding in any garden soil. Hardy perennials.

PYRETHRUM CARNEUM (*Insect Powder Plant*). Flesh color. 2 feet..... .10
ROSEUM, light red. 2 feet .. .10

Rocket (HESPERIS). NAT. ORD., *Cruciferæ*.

A well-known free-flowering spring plant, very fragrant; growing in any soil. Hardy perennials. From Europe.

ROCKET, SWEET, MIXED..... .10

Sweet William. NAT. ORD., *Caryophyllaceæ*.

A useful and well-known tribe of plants, perfectly hardy, and easily raised from seed; a bed of fine varieties presenting a rich sight. It sports into endless varieties, which we can confidently recommend as superior to anything ever before offered in this country. Hardy perennials.

SWEET WILLIAM. Fine mixed..... .10

DOUBLE-FLOWERING. Mixed. Splendid collection of double flowers .. .10

AURICULA-FLOWERED. One of the most desirable, differing from other varieties only in the markings of the flowers, which resemble the Auricula .. .25

Wallflower. NAT. ORD., *Cruciferæ*.

A useful and ornamental class of plants; very fragrant. Half-hardy perennial.

WALLFLOWER, good mixed .. .10
DOUBLE, finest German ; Mixed .. .10

FORMATION OF CLUBS.

In almost every neighborhood there are some persons of taste, who cultivate flowers to the best of their ability and to the extent of their means. These may easily club together and send their orders in one letter, and thus avail themselves of the deductions I make on large orders. There are few persons who, with a little effort, could not obtain the orders of half a dozen neighbors by simply exhibiting the Catalogue, which will be sent free to all who desire it for this work. For the purpose of encouraging the formation of such clubs, and as a slight compensation for the effort, I make the following liberal offer :

Persons sending \$1 may select seeds at Catalogue prices amounting to \$1.10
" " 2 " " " " 2.25
" " 3 " " " " 3.45
" " 4 " " " " 4.70
" " 5 " " " " 6.00
" " 10 " " " " 12.50
" " 20 " " " " 26.00

and a Book for every member of the Club.

These will be put up together and sent to one address, and in all cases the postage will be *prepaid*. Tho same deduction will, of course, be made to any one person ordering for himself alone.

\$1.00 Flower Garden.

A Selection of 12 Flowering Plants,

GROWN BY

AZELL BOWDITCH,
FLORIST,

645 Warren Street, - BOSTON HIGHLANDS.



These plants, 12 of which we will forward on receipt of \$1.00, are all well rooted, grown in small pots and carefully packed in open-work baskets for transportation to any part of the country. The catalogue price of many of the following plants is more than double what we ask, and therefore in making a selection of 12, some of the plants are limited, or we might have hundreds of orders for 12 Hermosa Roses at \$1.00, when the wholesale price is \$2.50 pr. doz. The best selection, and one we can recommend, is 12 Verbenas of different colors ; a single plant will, in a season, spread over a surface of 3 ft. in diameter, covering it continually with a perfect mass of bloom ; or if you wish a bed of permanent colors, the selection might be for the centre, 1 Canna, a plant growing from 4 to 5 ft. high, leaves broad and large ; surround this with 4

Achyranthus, having bright crimson foliage, and on the outer edge plant 7 Gnaphalium, which, with its downy white leaves and low growing habit, will hide none of the others, and form a striking contrast. Plant from 1 to 2 feet apart.

LIST OF PLANTS.

CLASS 1.

In allowing selections, we are obliged to make the following restrictions for the reasons before stated.

One plant of the following allowed in every 12.

CENTAURIA.—A neat, compact plant. Growth 10 in., leaves downy white.

CANNA.—A plant of rich foliage, giving an oriental effect by its massive broad leaves. Growth 3 to 6 ft. Flowers crimson, buff, and scarlet.

ROSE-HERMOSA.—Very free blooming, flowers full, color pink; growth 1 to 3 ft.

CLASS 2.

Two plants, or less, of the following, allowed in every 12.

GERANIUM, ZONALE.—One of the most beautiful plants, being continually in bloom. Color of flower, scarlet, pink and white.

GERANIUM, ROSE.—Strongly scented, leaves very large, a vigorous grower. Flower pink blue.

GERANIUM, BIJOU.—Silver leaved, finely marked, flower dazzling scarlet.

FEATHERFEW, DOUBLE.—A fine summer blooming plant. Flower white.

FEATHERFEW, GOLDEN.—Foliage bright golden. Flower single.

PETUNIA, DOUBLE.—Blooms from June, 'till frost. Flowers various.

FUCHSIA, Commonly called Eardrop. To do well should be planted in a partial shade. Bloom from May to November. Flower double or single.

SALVIA. — The most gorgeous fall flowering plant, height 4 feet, covered with spikes of scarlet flowers, each spike from 6 to 8 inches in length.

CINERARIA MARITIMA, commonly called Dusty Miller. Foliage white, deeply cut.

CLASS 3.

Three plants, or less, of the following, allowed in every 12.

COLEUS. — No plant lately introduced has created so great a sensation as the golden Coleus. We offer several of the most beautiful, describing them by their leaves. The purple gold edge — pink and gold — crimson and gold — maroon and gold stripe — dark green and brown, and crimson blotched with yellow.

DAISY. — Spring plant, white flower.

GERMAN IVY. — One of the most beautiful of the climbing plants.

LANTANA. — Very desirable on account of its blooming the whole season. Growth, 2 ft. Flower, orange, white with yellow centre, rose, purple.

PANSY. — A well-known spring flowering plant.

TROPAEOLUM. — A profuse blooming runner.

CLASS 4.

Four plants, or less, of the following, allowed in every 12.

AGERATUM MEXICANUM. — A good flowerer. Color blue.

AGERATUM VARIEGATUM. — Foliage green edged with yellow shaded pink. Flower blue.

HELIOTROPE. — A great favorite on account of the delightful fragrance. Color dark and light blue.

CLASS 5.

Six plants, or less, of the following, allowed in every 12.

ACHYRANTHUS.—A beautiful ornamental plant. Foliage dark crimson, with ribs of bright carmine. Growth, 1 1-2 feet.

LEMON VERBENA.—The leaves very strongly scented. Vigorous grower.

CLASS 6.

Twelve or less of the following plants allowed in each selection.

ALTERNANTHERA.—One of the finest of foliage plants. Leaves dark red spotted with the brightest purple.

ASTERS.—Paeony, flowered. Color, various.

BALSAM.—In variety.

GNAPHALIUM.—Now that colored leaved plants are applied to so many uses in ornamental gardening, we cannot but regard this plant as one of the most valuable. It is of free growth, and will hold its color till late in the season.

PETUNIA, SINGLE.—Our Single Petunias are of great beauty, and represent a great variety of blotchings and markings, and are almost equal to the double.

VERBENA.—The most beautiful of plants, the flowers presenting every variety of color and shade imaginable. We propagate 50 varieties of the most distinct and showy colors, making the plant one of our specialities, growing for sale a stock of about 200,000 plants.

RATE OF PRICES.

1 package of 12 plants,	.	.	.	\$1.00.	
6 packages " "	"	"	each,	. . . . .	5.00.
33 " " " "	"	"	"	. . . . .	25.00.

AZELL BOWDITCH, Florist,

645 WARREN ST., BOSTON HIGHLANDS.

Established in 1837.

Wholesale Price List on application.

ONE DOLLAR

FLOWER GARDEN.

A SELECTION OF 12 FLOWERING PLANTS,

GROWN BY

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These plants, 12 of which we will forward on receipt of \$1.00, are all well rooted, grown in small pots, and carefully packed in open-work baskets for transportation to any part of the country. The selection is limited strictly to the following plants:—

CENTAURIA.	LANTANA.
GERANIUM, BIJOU.	PANSY.
GERANIUM, ZONALE.	TROPAEOLUM.
GERANIUM, ROSE.	AGER TUM MEXICANUM.
ROSE, HERMOSA.	AGERATUM VARIEGATUM.
FEATHERFEW, DOUBLE.	HELIOTROPE.
FEATHERFEW, GOLDEN.	ACHYRANTHUS.
PETUNIA, DOUBLE.	LEMON VERBENA.
CANNA	ALTERNANTHERA.
FUCHSIA.	ASTERS.
SALVIA.	BALSAM.
CINERARIA MARITIMA.	GNAPHALIUM.
COLEUS.	PETUNIA, SINGLE.
DAISY.	VERBENA.
GERMAN IVY.	

1 package of 12 plants,	\$1.00.
6 packages of 12 " each	5.00.
33 " of 12 " "	25.00.

For descriptions, see Plant Catalogue.

A Flower Garden

FOR \$1.00.

A SELECTION OF 12 FLOWERING PLANTS

Packed and Forwarded on Receipt of \$1.00.

As a present to our customers, and to all who will send us their address, we will forward,
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OUR NEW BOOK OF PLANTS,

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE AMATEUR,

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Plant Catalogue and Seed Catalogue for 1872

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